Millennial Star

WORD OF WISDOM NUMBER

The Promise.

And all saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall recieve health in their navel and marrow to their bones;

And shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures;

And shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint.

And I, the Lord, give unto them a promise, that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them. Amen.

D. & C.: 89.

Vol. 105. No. 8. Thursday, February 25, 1943

Read the Millennial Star thoughtfully and you will find in this and in the future issues an answer to your problems, desires and hopes.

The Millennial Star is a religious magazine, an organ of the Church in the British Mission, prepared with thought, effort and prayer, to teach, inspire and guide every Latter-day Saint and friend of the Church to a better and fuller life here and hereafter.

POETRY

LITTLE THINGS

Oh, it's just the little homely things,
The unobstructive, friendly things,
The "won't-you-let-me-he'p-you" things
That make our pathway light.

And it's just the jolly, joking things,
The "never-mind-the-trouble" things,
The "laugh-with-me-it's funny" things
That make the world seem bright.

For all the countless famous things,
For wondrous record-breaking things,
Those "never-can-be-equalled" things,
That all the papers cite,

Are not like little human things,
The "just-because-I-like-you" things
That make us happy quite.

So here's to all the little things,
The "done-and-then-forgotten" things,
Those "oh-it's simply-nothing" things
That make life worth the fight.

Grace Haines

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult.—Johnson

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

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And many times did they attempt to administer of their wine to the Nephites, that they might destroy them with poison or with drunkenness. —*Book of Mormon, Alma 55:30.*

★

In our Crusade against the Liquor Traffic and the cult of Alcohol, we have a Cause worth fighting for. Total Abstinence and Prohibition are not an end in themselves, but a sane and effective means towards the attainment of physical and spiritual fitness, a decent standard of living, and a higher plane of civilisation. As long as alcohol is treated as an article of diet, it stands in the way of the highest development of racial or national culture.

—Joseph Malins, M.A., Hon. President,
World Prohibition Federation.

★

THIS WEEK'S COVER:

On the 27th of this month it will be one hundred and ten years since the Lord revealed to Joseph Smith, the Prophet, a "Word of Wisdom" for "the temporal salvation of all saints in the last days."

The glorious promise of spiritual, mental and physical health, and shelter from the "destroying angel," is within the reach of all who keep the commandments, which, we are reminded, are "adapted to the capacity of . . . all who are or can be called saints".

WHAT IS THE WORD OF WISDOM ?

By
Dr. John A. Widtsoe.

THE Word of Wisdom, a code of health dealing primarily with human nutrition, was promulgated as a divine revelation in 1833 by Joseph Smith, the "Mormon" Prophet. It is a part of the religious system of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints which declares that the care of the body is a sacred duty; and it has been practised measurably by members of the Church with very favourable results.

The Word of Wisdom is not another food fad, of which there have been thousands in the world's history. It is a simple, rational dietary system conforming to general human experience and to accurate scientific knowledge; and is an important guide to physical welfare. Those who are well should practice the Word of Wisdom as a prevention of disease. Those who are ill should not only practice the Word of Wisdom, but should also seek professional help from the well trained and reliable physicians of this day. The recent advances in the science of human nutrition are gradually being included in the curricula of medical schools; and the medical profession is aware as never before of the importance of proper nutrition in the maintenance of health and the curing of disease.

Latter-day Saints and all others would do well to acquaint themselves with the truths, positive and negative, taught and implied in the Word of Wisdom, and to practice its precepts so that disease may be prevented. Thereby they would win the fundamentals of life's happiness.

THE REVELATION

Given through Joseph Smith, the Prophet, at Kirtland, Ohio, February 27, 1833.

I. Introduction.

1. A Word of Wisdom, for the benefit of the council of high priests, assembled in Kirtland, and the Church, and also the saints in Zion.

2. To be sent greeting; not by commandment or constraint, but by revelation and the word of wisdom, showing forth the order and will of God in the temporal salvation of all saints in the last days.

3. Given for a principle with promise, adapted to capacity of the weak and the weakest of all saints, who are or can be called saints.

4. Behold, verily, thus saith the Lord unto you: In consequence of evils and designs which do and will exist in the hearts of conspiring men in the last days, I have warned you, and forewarn you, by giving unto you this word of wisdom by revelation—

II. Negative Health Factors.

5. That inasmuch as any man drinketh wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good,

neither meet in the sight of your Father, only in assembling yourselves together to offer up your sacraments before him.

6. And, behold, this should be wine, yea, pure wine of the grape of the vine, of your own make.

7. And again, strong drinks are not for the belly, but for the washing of your bodies.

8. And again, tobacco is not for the body, neither for the belly, and is not good for man, but is an herb for bruises and all sick cattle, to be used with judgment and skill.

9. And again, hot drinks are not for the body or belly.

III. Positive Health Factors.

10. And again, verily I say unto you, all wholesome herbs God hath ordained for the constitution, nature and use of man—

11. Every herb in the season thereof, and every fruit in the season thereof; all these to be used with prudence and thanksgiving.

12. Yea, flesh also of beasts and of the fowls of the air, I, the Lord, have ordained for the use of man with thanksgiving; nevertheless they are to be used sparingly;

13. And it is pleasing unto me that they should not be used, only in times of winter, or of cold, or famine.

14. All grain is ordained for the use of man and of beasts, to be the staff of life, not only for man but for the beasts of the field, and the fowls of heaven, and all wild animals that run or creep on the earth;

15. And these hath God made for the use of man only in times of famine and excess of hunger.

16. All grain is good for the food of man; as also the fruit of the vine; that which yieldeth fruit, whether in the ground or above the ground—

17. Nevertheless, wheat for man, and corn for the ox, and oats for the horse, and rye for the fowls and for swine, and for all beasts of the field, and barley for all useful animals, and for mild drinks, as also other grain.

IV. Rewards.

18. And all saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones;

19. And shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures;

20. And shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint.

21. And I, the Lord, give unto them a promise, that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them. Amen.

★

GENERAL MONTGOMERY—TEETOTALLER

" Destroy Rommel and his army!" What a battle call, and how typical is General Montgomery's Order of the Day to the Eighth Army. He has been described as " the human terrier." In the last war he won the D.S.O. and French Military Cross, and was six times mentioned in despatches. " Monty," as he is affectionately known, neither smokes nor drinks. He believes in the " early to bed and early to rise " theory—but he is no prig about it. He just believes it is common sense. I rarely have met a more dynamic personality. He acts, talks, thinks and even writes fast. His energy infects those around him. If it doesn't, they don't stay around him very long. He sees to that. He thinks you should get up in the morning with a shout on your lips.—London Daily Sketch, October 26th, 1942.

Richard R. Lyman

LIQUOR and IMMORALITY Among OUR ARMED FORCES

By Elder Richard R. Lyman
of the Council of the Twelve.

IN the public press appeared a statement recently from an official of our Navy that we are losing this war and that we do not know it.

If I express, therefore, some rather intense feelings at this trying and terrible time of unprecedented war and bloodshed, I hope I may be forgiven. If I say some things that seem to be critical, I hope you who listen will be good enough to look upon my assertions with charity and regard them merely as suggestions.

A good many years ago my beloved friend, the late Henry van Dyke, put into my hands one of his poems entitled "Righteous Wrath."

This poem reads:

There are many kinds of hatred,
as many kinds of fire;
And some are fierce and fatal with
murderous desire;
And some are mean and craven,
revengeful, sullen, slow,
They hurt the man that holds
them more than they hurt his
foe:
And yet there is a hatred that
purifies the heart;
The anger of the better against the
baser part,
Against the false, the wicked,
against the tyrant's sword,
Against the enemies of love, and
all that hate the Lord.
O cleansing indignation, O flame
of righteous wrath,
Give me a soul to feel thee and
follow in thy path!
Save me from selfish virtue, arm
me for fearless fight,
And give me strength to carry on,
a soldier of the Right!

On a large poster in the Strater Hotel of Durango, Colorado, I read recently these words:

"We consider peace a catastrophe for human civilisation."—Mussolini.

"We shall soon have our storm troopers in America."—Hitler.

"I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House in Washington."—Admiral Yamamoto.

HOW UNLIKE CHRISTIANITY

How unlike the Christian teaching, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," or the spirit of the immortal Lincoln, who, "with malice toward none and charity for all," undertook to settle those great issues for which thousands had struggled on the battlefield.

And under each one of those quotations in the Strater Hotel is the statement, "What do you say, America?" And that is the question I ask you citizens of the United States: What do you say?

As an American citizen I say these statements fill me with that "righteous wrath" of which Henry

van Dyke speaks. But with deliberation let us examine some of the conditions in our country today.

THE MATTER OF REPEAL

During the years 1932 and 1933, the people of our nation voted to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to repeal also all our prohibition laws. Will I be unpatriotic if I say to you that this action filled me with "righteous wrath"? The people did not then nor will they ever repeal that law of nature which makes alcohol a poison. Nor did the people then nor will they ever repeal that law of God which says, "Strong drinks are not good for man."

In those days the strategy of many of our political leaders seemed to be that we could drink ourselves into sobriety. Ask the mothers and the widows and the fatherless children of the three thousand whose lives were lost at Pearl Harbour, on December 7th, if that strategy was correct. Many of those three thousand were killed by our own bombs because of the inefficiency of our own men, which inefficiency was due to the use of alcoholic beverages. Are the leaders of our nation and those at the head of our armed forces today proceeding on the theory that we can drink ourselves into victory? Alcohol and war will not mix any more successfully than do alcohol and gasoline. Ask the loved ones of those thousands who have lost their lives on our highways because of the use of liquor what they think of mixing alcohol and gasoline.

IMMORALITY AND OUR ARMED FORCES

More of the men in our armed forces, it has been said, are rendered unfit to fight because of venereal diseases than from all other causes put together. And it is said also that for seventy-seven days after December 7 prohibition was in force at Pearl Harbour. During the next thirty days after prohibition was discontinued by military order arrests for drunkenness at Pearl Harbour were more than six times the average during the seventy-seven days of prohibition.

When I think of Pearl Harbour and the American lives which that disaster cost, I am filled to overflowing with that "righteous wrath" of which I have spoken. Let me say with J. Frank Hanley, I bear no malice toward those engaged in the liquor business, much less toward those young men who, in society, by example or otherwise, have been taught to drink, but I do hate the liquor traffic. I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression. I hate it for its intolerance. I hate it for its hypocrisy. I hate it for its commercialism, for its greed and for its avarice and for its sordid love of gain at any price. I hate it for its domination of politics; I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs and for the cowards it makes of public men. I hate it for the load it straps on the back of labour and for the wounds it gives to genius. I hate it for the multitudes of human wrecks it has made of men of outstanding ability and promise, for the prisons it has filled, for the insanity that it begets and for the countless graves it has made in potter's fields. I hate it for the mental ruin which it imposes upon its victims and for its moral degradation. I hate it for the crimes that it commits, for the homes that it

(Continued on page 126)

TOOK 80 DOSES OF POISON

WALLASEY DOCTOR'S NICOTINE TESTS

Taken from "Liverpool Daily Post," January, 1943.

INTERESTING conclusions, the results of personal experiments into the effect of the deadly nicotine poison on smokers, are contained in an article in "The Lancet," the medical journal, by Dr. Lennox M. Johnstone, of Wallasey.

Dr. Johnstone, who is now a non-smoker, has discovered by hypodermic experiment on himself and on thirty-five voluntary subjects that the cumulative psychic effect of a single cigarette from which smoke was inhaled twelve times closely resembled that of gr. 1-50 nicotine taken hypodermically.

TOBACCO AND NICOTINE

"I gave myself eighty hypodermic doses of nicotine at the rate of three or four a day with some smoking; after this course I preferred a hypodermic injection of gr. 1-50 of nicotine to inhaling a cigarette, and feelings of deprivation were experienced when the drug was discontinued," he states.

Cigarette inhalers perceive comparatively little of the 'swimmy' sensation of nicotine, unless with the first few inhalations in the morning, and there is no doubt that much of the satisfaction of smoking lies in the appeasement of the craving. Craving operates largely unconsciously, and addicts are usually unaware of their disturbance of judgment. Thus many smokers will allege in all seriousness that their cough is due to damp, draughts, dust, fumes, infection, chill, 'catarrh,' or gas in the last war. They will take all manner of useless medicaments while rejecting and even resenting the suggestion that smoking might be responsible.

ADDICTS AND THEIR HEALTH

"Few addicts wish so strongly to give up their drug that they are willing to overcome the inevitable feelings of deprivation, but their health improves signally if their drug is forcibly withheld.

"Confirmed smokers who develop phthisis, peptic ulcer, bronchitis, or even tobacco amblyopia, will rarely give up smoking except when their condition is grave, and even then usually only for short periods. This non-co-operation in rational therapeutics arises from the craving for tobacco."

Dr. Johnstone has been in practice in Wallasey for three years, and in a conversation with the "Daily Post" he explained that his investigations into the subject of tobacco smoking and nicotine sprang from the improvement in health which followed his break in the smoking habit some years ago.

Dr. Bennion—

To The Youth Of The Church

THE WORD OF WISDOM

WHAT comes to your mind first when you hear or read the words: Word of Wisdom? Do you think of "thou shalt" or "thou shalt not"? Is it synonymous with the prohibition of tea, coffee, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks? If the Word of Wisdom means that you shall not partake of these four things, it may seem negative to you, unless you remember that we give up a lesser freedom to gain a greater one.

The Word of Wisdom means more than this, however. It is a principle of healthful living. Basically, it may be stated thus: "All things which are good for you, enjoy with prudence (wisdom) and thanksgiving; all things which are not good for you, abstain from."

Leave all things alone which impair physical health, intellectual activity, good relations with your family, friends, associates, and the rich life of the spirit. Tea, coffee, tobacco, and alcohol are important illustrations of things which are not good for man. There are also many others: drugs, too much sleep, too little sleep, over-eating, too much rich, sweet food, too little exercise, too much exercise, fear, worry, and hate. These, too, are to be included in the Word of Wisdom.

Enjoy all things good for man. As examples, the Word of Wisdom mentions fruits and herbs (including vegetables) in the season thereof, all grains, especially wheat, and meat in moderation. And this is not all. Milk, cream, butter, eggs, fish-liver oils, nuts, sleep, play, work, love, and self-forgetting service are all good for man, and are included in the spirit and principle of the Word of Wisdom.

And why should we live this principle? The revelation itself gives the answer—it is the will of God for the salvation of men today. It is to save us from the "evils and designs which do exist in the hearts of conspiring men," who through clever, deceptive advertising seek to make us slaves to products which they sell for profit to themselves.

It is so all "Saints shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones; and shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge; even hidden treasures; and shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint."

The promise of the Word of Wisdom is freedom and joy through healthful living.

★

Missionary Movements

TRANSFERS.

Sisters Hazel Sands and Elsie Linnett were transferred from the Manchester to the Bristol District on February 15th, 1943.

Sister Lilian S. Burton was transferred from the Sheffield to the Nottingham District on February 15th, 1943.

The Latter-Day Saints' "Millennial Star"
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1943

"Let the British Mission go forth that the prophecies of its growth and increase may be fulfilled."

EDITORIAL

EXALTATION THROUGH WISDOM

It is with feeling of joy that we give thought here to the principal subject of this issue—the Revelation of the Lord, known as the Word of Wisdom. On the 27th of February, 1833—one hundred and ten years ago—the Lord sent The Word of Wisdom for the benefit of the High Priests of the Church assembled in Kirtland, to the Church generally and to the saints in Zion. Although sent by greeting and not by compulsion or constraint, the Word of the Lord—this unique historical document—is most vital to the temporal salvation of all saints in the last days.

Our joy is reasonable, justifiable. We only need mention that Latter-day Saints, as a body of people, have attained through the Word of Wisdom a standard of health, morality, virtue, intelligence, material well-being and spiritual growth unequalled by any other similar group or society of people. The truth of this statement is based upon the evidence at our disposal, carefully gathered by trained scientific minds of great integrity and repute. We diligently strive to safeguard our attained standards by constantly teaching, encouraging, counselling and guiding our members to remember their great heritage, their sacred name—the Saints of the Most High—and their future state of exalted life in eternity.

"Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God?" No end of religious ritual will make our temples—our bodies—the dwelling places of the Holy Spirit, unless we keep them clean and pure. The Word of Wisdom is the guide, the schoolmaster and the light to our eyes and our feet. "The spirit of God cannot dwell in an unclean tabernacle," is the slogan, the watchword of every Latter-day Saint.

Spiritual growth is impossible without temporal safeguards and regulations.

God, who is perfect, has given us this revelation to become like Him. His presence and the presence of His Son and other heavenly beings can only be enjoyed by the saints who keep themselves 'clean and unspotted from the world.' The prophets and apostles of the former dispensations had to keep themselves physically fit and in full accord with the principles and requirements of their holy offices to receive guidance and revelations from God. The marks of divinity of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are that the Light of Truth, the Will and Purposes of our Heavenly Father are being revealed to the Prophets of this dispensation who, likewise, strictly live in conformity to all the laws and ordinances of the Gospel. All saints who desire to enjoy the blessings of mortal life and be received into the highest degree of glory in the Celestial Kingdom, must of necessity faithfully observe to keep the Word of Wisdom.

A. K. A.

The Voice Of The First Presidents Of The Church

ON THE WORD OF WISDOM

At one of the earlier meetings of the High Council of the Church, the question was asked:

"Whether disobedience to the Word of Wisdom was a transgression sufficient to deprive an official member from holding office in the Church after having it sufficiently taught him?"

After free and full discussion, Joseph Smith, the Prophet, gave the following decision which was unanimously accepted by the Council:

"No official member in this Church is worthy to hold an office after having the Word of Wisdom properly taught him: and he, the official member, neglecting to comply with and obey it."

Joseph Smith, The Prophet.

HOT DRINKS

"This Word of Wisdom prohibits the use of hot drinks and tobacco. I have heard it argued that tea and coffee are not mentioned therein; that is very true, but what were the people in the habit of taking as hot drinks when that revelation was given? Tea and coffee. We were not in the habit of drinking water very hot, but tea and coffee—the beverages in common use, and the Lord said hot drinks are not for the body or for the belly; liquor is not good for the body or the belly, but for the washing of the body, etc. Tobacco is not good, save for sick cattle, and for bruises and sores, its cleansing properties being then very useful.

The sisters may enquire, "What can we do?" Rule your own passions, and exercise faith until you can govern and control your appetites, instead of drinking tea, coffee and hot drinks. That is one of the smallest duties I can think of . . ."

President Brigham Young.

MAN SHOULD BE MASTER OF HIS APPETITES

"How humiliating it must be to a thoughtful man to feel that he is a slave to his appetites, or to an over-weening and pernicious habit, desire or passion! We believe in strict temperance. We believe in abstinence from all injurious practices, and from the use of all hurtful things.

"And among the least things that we should do is to keep the Word of Wisdom. Brethren and sisters, do not be so weak!"

President Joseph F. Smith.

HOW TO WIN THE BLESSINGS OF LIFE

"If we want the blessings of life, health, vigour of body and mind, if we desire the destroying angel to pass us by, as he did in the days of the children of Israel, we must obey the Word of Wisdom.

"Many a professed Latter-day Saint in hard times has lost the home that sheltered his wife and his children, who, if he observed the Word of Wisdom, would have been able to save it.

". . . A bishop, a father of a ward, who so forgets his duty and the example which he should set as to break the Word of Wisdom, is unworthy to occupy that position. If he does not repent, it is only a question of a short time before his resignation will be tendered to him, and he will have to accept it. The day has gone by when the Lord will trifle with the Latter-day Saints. He has said that His spirit shall not always strive with man."

President Heber J. Grant.

Sam Brannan

Continuing Our Serialised Story

By Paul Bailey

IN October of 1845, Orson Pratt had written to Brigham Young regarding Samuel Brannan's problem of disposal of "The Messenger":

"Brother Brannan thinks it will be difficult to take his printing establishment and go to California, unless he goes away dishonourably without paying debts. He is very anxious to go and is willing to do anything he is counselled. He says that the Church perhaps would consider it wisdom to buy his establishment and still keep the paper (in New York)."

Either Brigham Young was convinced wholesale evacuation would leave no Church in the east, or he did not "consider it wisdom" to purchase "The Messenger" equipment. History makes no mention of any such financial transaction as ever having been made.

Before Orson Pratt returned to Nauvoo—and as farewell to his beloved Saints in the east—he tearfully urged them to follow Elder Brannan's leadership, and take ship to California. "We do not want one Saint left in the United States after this time," he admonished. "Let every branch in the east, west, north and south be determined to flee out of Babylon either by land or sea. . . ." As a practical note he suggested: "If all want to go, charter half a dozen or a dozen vessels and fill each with passengers, and the fare among so many will be but a trifle."

At the final conference held in American Hall, New York City, November 12, 1845, a resolution was drawn, setting forth plans for the immediate movement of eastern Saints to California by way of Cape Horn. In an eloquent plea, Samuel Brannan urged all Saints desirous of joining his expedition to present their names immediately. Sailing date was set for January 12, 1846. It was an incredible task he had set his hands to accomplish in sixty days. And Samuel Brannan found he had shouldered enough cares and responsibilities to challenge all the dynamic energy he possessed.

As the first move, he hurried to Washington. With complete disregard for the failure of every Mormon mission to that hotbed of political intrigue, he visited every dignitary who would grant him audience. In previous letters President Young had informed Brannan that the Government was laying secret plans to prevent the Saints from migrating west in the spring. Determined to ferret out the truth, Brannan visited the Secretary of War and cabinet ministers. Either he heard enough to frighten him, or was taken in by a subtle, greedy political intrigue at the expense of the Mormon people—for he hurried back to New York with a mind full of plans and ideas shaped by Washington backdoor political conferences.

"I have received positive information," he wrote to Brigham Young on January 12, "that it is the intention of the Government to disarm you after you have taken up your line of march in the spring, on the ground of the law of the nations, or the treaty existing between the United States and Mexico. Amos Kendall was in the

city last week, and positively declared that that was the intention of the Government, and I thought it my duty to let you know that you might be on your guard." Amos Kendall was the former United States postmaster-general under two administrations.

The letter further disclosed:

"Kendall has also learned that we have chartered the ship "Brooklyn" and that Mormons are going out on her. It is thought that she will be searched for arms, and, if found, taken from us, and if not, an order will be sent to Commodore Stockton on the Pacific to search our vessel before we land.

"Kendall will be in the city next Thursday again, and then an effort will be made to bring about a reconciliation. I will make you acquainted with the result before I leave. . . ."

The ship "Brooklyn" had been chartered by Brannan for an agreed rate of twelve hundred dollars per month; lessee to assume all risks, pay all port charges, including cost of converting the old hull into a passenger carrier for the two hundred and thirty-five Saints who had signed the register. For a ship of only four hundred and fifty tons burden, this conversion alone was a geometric problem of no mean proportions.

Apparently Samuel Brannan's conference with Amos Kendall and his agent A. G. Benson, over governmental amnesty to the fleeing Saints, resulted in agreement at least between the three principals of the undercover negotiations. As price for "reconciliation," Kendall and Benson produced a contract which Samuel Brannan blithely signed on behalf of the Church. The terms were as vicious as they were simple. Mormons were to transfer to "A. G. Benson, Kendall and Co., and to their heirs and assigns," the even number of all land units and town lots acquired by Mormons wherever they might colonise. In other words, the Mormons were neatly to divide with greedy politicians their inheritances in the Zion-to-be.

Because of these "negotiations," it was necessary to postpone sailing date of the "Brooklyn" almost a month. But now it was done. Samuel, flushed with victory, wrote to Brigham Young on January 26:

"My interview with Amos Kendall in company with Mr. Benson resulted in a compromise, the condition of which I shall forward by this mail. . . . Kendall is now our friend and will use his influence in our behalf, in connection with twenty-five of the most prominent demagogues of the country. You will be permitted to pass out of the States unmolested. Their counsel is to go well armed but keep them secreted from the rabble.

"I shall select the most suitable spot on the Bay of San Francisco for the location of a commercial city. When I sail, which will be next Saturday at 1 o'clock, I shall hoist a flag with Oregon on it. . . ."

What Samuel Brannan received—if anything—for this outrageously fraudulent contract at the expense of the Latter-day Saint people is a secret seemingly beyond penetration. The cost of rebuilding the old "Brooklyn" and stocking her hold with everything from sawmills to encyclopaedias has been estimated at over $16,000. Most historians concede the huge sum involved as belonging to Samuel Brannan, which perhaps was so. But Orson Pratt's previous mention of the printing debts throws a confusing shadow upon the affair. Regardless of how the bills were paid, the fact remains, few colonisation expeditions ever were better planned. Tools and equipment of every conceivable variety filled the hold. Seeds, chickens, pigs, and even milch cows were crammed into the little vessel. And carefully stowed aboard was the five-ton printing press and all equipment used in production of "The Prophet" and "The Messenger."

Fares for the pilgrims were set at fifty dollars for each adult person, plus twenty-five dollars for food—

(Continued on page 127)

BEAUTY BUILDER A LA HOLLYWOOD

By Alice Pardoe West

RECENTLY, while making my rounds in Hollywood, visiting the studios and stars, I called upon Max Factor, Jr., at his famous make-up studio, and spent one of the most interesting afternoons of my life. After showing me through his vast plant, where almost every kind of cosmetic and perfume is manufactured, and where various types of wigs for screen and stage, as well as social wear, are made, he invited me into one of his make-up rooms. It is especially designed for brunettes (that being my complexion), and I really marvelled at its attractiveness. Its soft, thick rugs, elegant cream-coloured furnishings, and mirror-bedecked walls remind one of some luxurious home, rather than a make-up room.

"I should like very much to show you just what can be done with make-up," he said.

Knowing that this person had spent most of his life at the side of his famous father, the late Max Factor, in his various experiments of make-up for feminine pulchritude, and had beautified practically every motion picture star in Hollywood, I was more than thrilled to see just what he could do with me.

After making me most comfortable before a three-way mirrored dressing table, equipped with almost every kind of make-up imaginable, he placed a band of white gauze on my head well down around the hair line and applied a thick coating of cleansing cream.

"Do you know," he said, as he deftly worked the cream well into the skin, "that Utah has the reputation for producing the most naturally beautiful girls in the country?" He stopped for a moment while he spoke seriously. "I'll tell you why. It's the Word of Wisdom as you call it back there. Dissipating habits in any form destroy charm, and by keeping the Word of Wisdom, you girls have already conquered the beauty game seventy-five per cent."

He then gently removed the cleansing cream from my face and applied a cotton pad saturated with skin freshener. Patting my face deftly with this until it glowed, he then dampened a sponge and applied his famous pancake powder base.

"'Cleanliness is next to godliness' is what my father always said," he continued, "and that means inside and out. The skin is the indicator of the physical condition. If you are well and in good physical condition, your skin, eyes, and hair radiate. Smoking tears down certain tissues, affects the nerves and also takes its toll of feminine charm. And drinking," he continued, "well, now, can anyone tell me what possible good can be obtained from drinking . . . except for medicinal purposes?" He daubed a bit of grey eye shadow over my eyes.

"Besides, it puts on weight," he said, "and makes you do things

you never would do otherwise and takes away that sweet freshness from a girl which is so hard to find these days."

Then, as he placed the proper colour of rouge high on the cheek bones, blending it well toward the outer eye, he explained in great length why he thought the Word of Wisdom made fine men and women, citing the case of a Mormon boy who had worked for him until he had become very valuable to the firm.

"You couldn't tempt him in any way," he said. "I never saw a person like him. Then he later gave up his fine position with us to fulfill a mission for the Church. There was a specimen of your Word of Wisdom," he added, nodding his head in approval. "Why, I'd do anything for that boy."

He then came to my eyebrows, picked up a pair of tweezers, studied my face a moment, and said, "No, I won't pluck your eyebrows. They are the most expressive feature of one's face. Natural-looking eyebrows complement the face the Lord gave you."

Building them out a little at the end with the pencil he accentuated their natural line and then put on the lipstick. He applied this with a rather solid small brush, outlining the mouth well first, then filling in afterwards.

A glance in the mirror showed me that I was really being transformed. He then put on some powder, the same shade as the base, and brushed off the surplus with a soft complexion brush.

"Too much make-up drowns out your personality, and that, believe me," he said, "is far more important than beauty. Personality is beauty," he added, "and that's where your Word of Wisdom comes in again. It creates good taste, breeding, and culture, which in turn make charm . . . and what is charm . . . if not personality!"

By this time, I thought surely I was "a finished product." But no . . . next came the arranging of my hair. After studying me for a while he changed my appearance entirely by giving me a new hair dress.

"Everything is tending toward the Latin right now. Some can wear their hair high, which is very stylish these days," he continued, "but I think you look better this way."

I was more than eager to get a look at myself by this time (a woman's vanity), but he was not through yet. He then placed over my own eyelashes a pair of very long silky ones. That made the complete transformation, and he then told me to take a good look at myself.

I wasn't there at all. I was really someone else. The deep copper-coloured skin in harmonious blending with the long silken black lashes, dark eyes and black hair, highlighted by his magic touch, had indeed effected a change.

"Now," he added, scrutinising me proudly, "that shows what a little artistic make-up can do . . . but without beauty within, make-up can do very little. Nature's own loveliness must be there too, for remember . . . beauty is more than skin deep, and keeping the Word of Wisdom plays a very important part in nature's handiwork."

Helping me from the chair, he added, "There is just one thing I might say, 'Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume,' and there is no beautifier of complexion or form, or behaviour, more effective than a sparkling personality that comes from clean thoughts and clean habits."

As for me, I shall never forget just how I looked . . . once!

LIQUOR AND IMMORALITY

(Continued from page 117)

destroys, and for the hearts that it breaks. I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood, for the scalding tears of women, for their hopes deferred, for their strangled aspirations, for the burden of want and care which liquor heaps upon them. I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm, and the helpless. I hate it for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children, for its monstrous injustice to multitudes of the blameless little ones. "I hate it," concludes Frank Hanley, "as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery. . . . And I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic, the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath Old Glory's stainless stars."

Daniel A. Poling says that whatever makes for physical incompetency is an enemy of the state. He says a moral incompetent cannot be a good citizen, an industrial incompetent cannot be a good citizen, a political incompetent cannot be a good citizen, and he adds that the liquor institution is the supreme tangible foe of the state because it is the supreme positive promoter of physical, moral, industrial, and political incompetency. He says, "Millions of citizens, men and women, immediately vital to the national and world programme of this republic cannot be at their best until the liquor institution and the evils connected with it are destroyed." Alcohol was once regarded as a food, later as a stimulant. All scientists agree today that alcohol is a narcotic. Its effects upon the human system are the same as those of ether and chloroform. Alcohol, a poison, is the greatest physical menace of the human race. Who would care to converse even with his best and most intimate friend if that friend were drunk or even tipsy?

ANOTHER DRINK OF WHISKY

"The only thing that a drink of whisky ever suggests is another drink of whisky. Whisky never suggested to a drunkard that he buy shoes for his children or furniture for his house, but it has suggested to creatures, once men, that they take the shoes from the feet of their babies, the furniture from their scantily supplied house to buy more whisky."

Prohibition is patriotic because it has proved itself to be a true friend of labour and a true friend of capital. Rome did not die for lack of college and public games, for the want of culture and refined society, or because she had no army or no navy. Rome died when she rotted at the heart. Rome committed moral and political suicide.

Said Poling:

"I fear no yellow peril, I fear no foe that may embark from a foreign shore to do us hurt. I fear only the foe from within, this shackler of bodies, this impoverisher of industry, this moral despoiler, this corrupter of government which is called alcohol."

And may we ever remember the sad lesson our country has learned that statutory legislation and constitutional amendments are helpless in the hands of unfriendly and indifferent political administrations. To our sorrow we have learned that prohibitory law is not an automatic machine. A tool must be used. An axe calls for a man to wield it. Prohibition demands an administration that will enforce it.

HAVE WE FORGOTTEN GOD?

During our Civil War, Abraham Lincoln said the great difficulty with our country and our people was, "We had forgotten God." In

a modern revelation to you and to me and to the people of this generation the Lord, speaking through the Prophet Joseph Smith, has said, "Behold, the world is ripening in iniquity; and it must needs be that the children of men are stirred up unto repentance." (D. & C. 18:6.) Let us therefore as a nation return to church, let us partake worthily of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, let us come into closest possible communion and co-operation with God, the Eternal Father, and pray that freedom and liberty, that gift of God by us so highly prized, may come to all the people of all nations of the earth. And I pray humbly that we in this land may be a righteous people who deserve the blessings the Almighty has promised to those who love Him and serve Him and keep His commandments, and I do this in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

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SAM BRANNAN

(Continued from page 123)

with children to go for half. There were a number of exasperating delays; but finally, on February 4, 1846, the "Brooklyn" hauled anchor and put to sea—by curious coincidence on the very day the first Mormon Pioneers crossed the Mississippi's ice and plunged into the unknown west. Crowding the rails of the "Brooklyn" were two hundred and thirty-eight Saints, including seventy men, sixty-eight women, and one hundred children. It was a solemn moment in the lives of these people. They were leaving, perhaps for ever, the land of their birth, the nation of their allegiance. They faced the grim necessity of tearing up roots and beginning life anew in a strange land—for in those days the Mexican province of California was as little known to average Americans as the steppes of Russia. All they possessed was their love one for another, their hope in the future, their sustaining faith in God.

And on that bleak February day, when the creaking ship with gathering sail slipped past the bristling guns of Fort Lafayette and into the leaden grey waters of the channel, many a heart tugged in nostalgic memory of what they never again might see. Many an eye turned for a fond last look at the white mounds of Staten Island, the hazed and fast receding shoreline. Their life of the past was dead—their new life only now commenced. Who could know their future store?

And as if in answer to their anguished hearts, a brave voice raised itself in song. While the masts grew white with sail, while the old ship cleaved the swells out into the Atlantic, the song caught on—until it rolled in mighty paean of sustaining faith:

Sister, see yon evening star
Shining on the hills afar!
Shines it not, for you and me
O'er the California sea?
Rejoice! Rejoice!
The wilderness shall bloom!

(To be continued)

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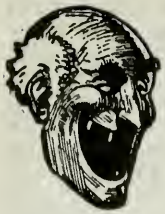
The following figures are an amazing revelation when it is remembered that from Parliament downwards there is a continuous crying for economy and increased savings. Great Britain's Drink Bill for 1939 was £278,000,000; 1940, £337,000,000; and 1941, £415,000,000. Since the war began, therefore, we have spent no less than £1,030,000,000.



WIT'S ENDS

QUICK REACTION

Joe: "You look sweet enough to eat."
Jill: "I do eat. Where shall we go?"

DIETARY DILEMMA

Doctor: "Now unless you eat fruits and vegetables in their entirety, including the skins, you fail to get many of their essential food values. I think doing this would remedy your dietary deficiency. Now tell me, what is your favourite fruit?"

Patient (gloomily): "Coconuts, doctor."

HEALTH NOTE

Doctor (to an old Negro): "And how are your kidneys, Uncle George?"

Uncle George: "Well, Doc, dey is all grown up now and som ob 'em is married."

THE COLD TRUTH

Brother Donoly: "Yes, sir, I've recommended this diet for over twenty-five years and never heard a complaint. Now what does that prove?"

Good Friend (?): "That dead men tell no tales."

TIME MARCHES ON

Fussy Lady (who has been a long time in selecting her purchase): "But I don't think this is lamb. It looks to me like mutton."

Exasperated Butcher: "It was lamb when I first showed it to you, lady."

COW-NT FIVE

Teacher: "Tommy, can you name as many as five things that contain milk?"

Tommy (after thinking a moment): "Yes'm, butter, cheese, ice cream, and two cows."

TRUTH WILL OUT

"I say, Mary, isn't it time baby said 'Daddy'?"

"No, Jack, we've decided not to let him know who you are until he gets stronger."

FOUND

A five-pound note. Will the owner form a queue at the South Gate?

YOU DE-SIDE

"Constable," said the festive man, "t-tell me n-now, which's the other si-side of the street?"

"Over there, of course," said the policeman. "And anyhow, you are ——"

"Deuced funny, that is. They told me over there that th-this was the other si-side of the street."

THE ACID TEST

Neighbour Girl: "What is the new baby at your house, a boy or girl?"

Small Brother (disgustedly): "Aw, I guess it's a girl. I saw 'em use powder on it."

DOUBLE QUICK TIME

Science Teacher: "What is velocity?"

Janey: "It's what a person puts a hot plate down with."

ANTIPATHY

"Scientists say that ants are the hardest workers in the world, but somehow they find time to attend all the picnics."

DO SOMETHING QUICK!

Sonny grows more like his father every day," said the proud mother.

"Dear me!" said the cynic. "Have you tried everything?"

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Henry Henpeck: "I want three potted geraniums."

Florist: "Sorry, we're out of geraniums, but we have some very nice potted chrysanthemums."

Henry: "They won't do. You see, I promised my wife I'd water her geraniums while she was away."

HOW TO RAISE FISH

Mr. Pease: "Did your garden do well last summer?"

Mrs. Bean: "No; every time my husband started digging, he found a lot of worms, so he would always quit and go fishing."

Teachings of

The Prophet Joseph Smith

GOD SPEAKS FROM HEAVEN

We take the sacred writings into our hands, and admit that they were given by direct inspiration for the good of man. We believe that God condescended to speak from the heavens and declare His will concerning the human family, to give them just and holy laws, to regulate their conduct, and guide them in a direct way, that in due time He might take them to Himself, and make them joint heirs with His Son. But when this fact is admitted, that the immediate will of heaven is contained in the Scriptures, are we not bound as rational creatures to live in accordance to all its precepts? Will the mere admission that this is the will of heaven ever benefit us if we do not comply with all its teachings? Do we not offer violence to the Supreme Intelligence of heaven, when we admit the truth of its teachings, and do not obey them? Do we not descend below our own knowledge, and the better wisdom which heaven has endowed us with, by such a course of conduct? For these reasons, if we have direct revelations given us from heaven, surely those revelations were never given to be trifled with, without the triflers incurring displeasure and vengeance upon his own head, if there is any justice in heaven; and that there is must be admitted by every individual who admits the truth and force of God's teachings, His blessings and cursings, as contained in the sacred volume.

THE FAITHFUL TO RECEIVE CELESTIAL REST

Here, then, we have this part of our subject immediately before us for consideration: God has in reserve a time, or period appointed in His own bosom, when He will bring all His subjects, who have obeyed His voice and kept His commandments, into His celestial rest. This rest is of such perfection and glory, that man has need of a preparation before he can, according to the laws of that kingdom, enter it and enjoy its blessings. This being the fact, God has given certain laws to the human family, which, if observed, are sufficient to prepare them to inherit His rest. This, then, we conclude, was the purpose of God in giving His laws to us.

What Others Say

About The "Mormons"

Third Decade (continued)

LORD HOUGHTON—British Statesman and Author.

"The Select Committee of the House of Commons (British) on emigrant ships for 1854 summoned the Mormon Agent and Passenger Broker before it, and came to the conclusion that no ship under the provisions of the 'Passenger Act' could be depended upon for comfort and security in the same degree as those under his administration. The 'Mormon' ship is a Family under strong and accepted discipline, with every provision for comfort, decorum, and internal peace." (Edinburgh Review, Vol. 115, page 185.)

JULES REMY and JULIUS BRENCHLEY—Travellers and Authors.

"In emphatically stating that they (Mormon women) are pious, modest, chaste, faithful, devoted, sincere, laborious, honest, honourable in all respects, it is satisfactory to find ourselves agreeing with every traveller who, like ourselves, has spent some time on the borders of the Salt Lake. For our part, we affirm that after travelling for ten years over almost every part of the globe, it is still a question with us if there be any country in which the women are generally more virtuous and more moral, than amongst the Mormons. . . . Indeed, but for the condition of the male children, which seems to present some unpleasant features, we should have no fear in stating that nowhere else have we seen a society in which public order, pure morality and external decorum are more striking than amongst the Mormons (Vol. II, page 15). Prostitution, that frightful cancer which eats into the vitals of other societies, is unknown at Utah. Adultery . . . is so rare amongst the Mormons that it may be said not to exist. . . . The style of living among the Mormons is simple and frugal. They are very temperate. There are certainly in Utah fewer disturbances, less drunkenness, fewer monstrous crimes, than anywhere else in the world. The Mormons are not only laborious and honest, they also enjoy an unruffled repose of conscience. . . . Rare is it to meet with men gayer or more at peace with themselves; happiness beams in every feature; they are really happy." (A Journey to Great Salt Lake City, Vol. 2, pages 158, 159, 271, 273.)

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